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CENTRAL SANITARY BUREAU

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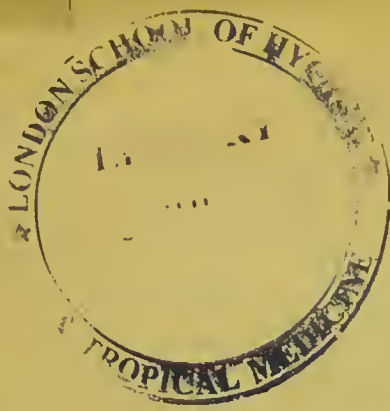
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UPON

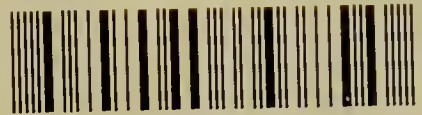
CHOLERA IN JAPAN,

In the 12th Year of Meiji

(1879).



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P R E F A C E.

The following pages contain a recital of the circumstances under which cholera prevailed in Japan during the 12th year of Meiji (1879), and give, in the first place, a short history of the disease in the country, that year, in the second, an account of the operations then carried out by the Home Department in connection therewith, and in the third, the Imperial Decrees and Government Notifications bearing on the same subject.

The original returns, from each of the prefectures, are so diffuse that their compilation would form a bulky volume, consequently only certain important items have been selected from them and published. However, all the original returns are kept in this Sanitary Bureau for reference.

As it is not necessary to introduce the whole of the various tables forwarded by each prefecture, some of them have been abridged, and with regard to the statistics respecting patients, the number of quarantine hospitals, that of patients who were received therein and the amount of expense incurred, they have been compiled in this Bureau and none of the originals have been here reproduced in toto.

The order in which the *fus* and *kens* are mentioned in the tables, is not the one that properly belongs to them, but, that the intensity of the epidemic may be seen at a glance, the order adopted is one of time, as to its first appearance therein, one after another.



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REPORT
ON
THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC
OF THE
12TH YEAR OF MEIJI
(1879).

CHAPTER I.

*A short History of the Cholera Epidemic of the 12th Year
of Meiji and sundry Tables relating thereto.*

The fearful visitation of cholera, in Japan, in the 12th year of Meiji, showed itself first on the 14th day of the 3rd month (14th March, 1879), in the Yehime *ken* and lasted until the 29th day of the 2nd month (27th December), the last case having occurred in Osaka. After the first appearance of cholera in the 10th year of Meiji (1877), many of the prefectures came to be affected by it, beginning in the first month of the 11th year. In some of the prefectures, the disease occurred only in isolated cases, in others it was considered to be only apparent cholera, and it could hardly be said to have been infectious, excepting in the *kens* of Kumamoto and of Nagasaki, in which the disease raged fearfully.

In Nagasaki, the origin of the epidemic was entirely different from what it was in other localities, as the first

case in that city, was that of a sailor on board of a foreign merchant ship that had arrived there from Shanghai, and who had brought the germ of the disease with him; the epidemic did not originate in that locality from any germ remaining in the country from the previous year. It was of a very severe type, and made its way to the very centre of the Empire. Consequently, the establishment of disinfection stations at the ports of Hiogo and of Yokohama, had been undertaken, and what with the efficacy with which thorough precautionary measures were carried out, what with the weather having become cooler and cooler, the disease finally became extinguished.

In the Spring of the present year, the disease again broke out in the Yehime and then in the Oita *ken*; and spreading thence all over the country, its virulence has been severer than it was in the 10th year of Meiji.

Upon inquiry as to the origin of cholera in the Yehime *ken*, it was discovered that, as soon as the disease had broken out spontaneously in the city of Matsuyama, it suddenly visited the prison in the city, wherein 8 or 9 per cent., of the prisoners died from it, many of them succumbing after only once purging and vomiting.

According to the returns of the Yehime *ken* made at the time, there is no clear evidence that the disease was introduced there by passengers arriving by sea; but it broke out suddenly within the locality itself, and within a short time, even those who had never come into contact with a cholera patient, were attacked, and it was considered that the cause of the breaking out of the disease in that *ken*, was due to impurity of food or to excesses in eating and drinking.

The first appearance of cholera in the Oita *ken*, manifested itself in the bathing establishment at the hot springs lying between the villages of Beppu and of Hamawaki, on the 10th day of the 5th month (10th May, 1877). Numbers of visitors always crowd there at that season and this year, too, many had congregated there; among them were six persons that had come from the Yehime *ken* and fourteen more from other *kens*, all twenty of them being lodged in the same room, and in that room the first case occurred and ultimately the disease spread to a very large extent over the whole *ken*. The cause of this spread is considered to have been in this wise, that some one returning from the springs had carried home with him, germs of the disease that developed afterwards; in other words, the epidemic was imported from the Yehime *ken*.

Into the *gun* (district) of Uwa, in the same *ken*, the disease was introduced either by people of that *gun*, that had visited and bathed in the above-mentioned springs where they had been attacked, and had then returned to their homes; or else by a party of more than ten persons, who had similarly returned from the same springs and who were attacked as soon as they had reached home; these facts show how the way was laid for the epidemic of cholera in that *ken*.

With regard to the dissemination of cholera, so many cases occurred at one and the same time (in the two *kens*), that it is difficult to determine which can be considered cause and which consequence. Between the *kens* of Yehime and of Oita, there has always been much intercommunication, so that we are forced to the conclusion that the cholera germ was carried from one into the

other, from the *ken* of A say, into that of B, wherein the germ fully developed itself, and after this development, the disease was carried into A and once more back again into B. At any rate, the sudden spread of the disease into several other localities, must be considered as having started from these two *kens*, Yehime and Oita. One of the most remarkable cases, was that of a person, who went to worship at the temple of Kōmpira in the province of Sanuki, and who carried back the disease with him on his returning home; another case was that of a person who went to bathe in the above-mentioned hot springs, and likewise brought the disease back with him to his home.

In times back, there were innumerable causes for the spread of cholera; however, generally speaking, it was proportionate to the facilities offered for travelling by sea, and now a days these so called facilities have become especially mischievous in carrying the disease from place to place.

As soon as the epidemic had spread to Chiugoku and Kiushiu (south western provinces of Japan), quarantine regulations were decreed for the ports of Kobe, Bakwan, Nagasaki, Yokohama, etc. and for other localities to and from which there was communication by vessels, because such communication is one great medium for conveying about the disease. An Inspection Board was consequently established in the Kanagawa *ken*, and a disinfection station was opened at Naga-ura, where the quarantine regulations were carried out, while upon three roads, viz: the Tokaido (a road extending from Tokio to Kioto along the eastern coast), the Nakasendo (an inland one leading from Tokio to Kioto), and the

Koshiu Kaido (also an inland one from Tokio to the province of Kai), land quarantine regulations were also enforced. In the port of Nagasaki, too, quarantine regulations were observed, and a Local Inspecting Board was established, as had been done at Naga-ura (see the Chapter herein, giving a short history of the operations of the Home Department).

The number of patients in each locality, during the period of this visitation of cholera, will be seen in table B, which shows the total number to have been 162,637; the deaths amounted to 105,786. The dates of the outbreak and of the disappearance of the epidemic, will be found in table A. The length of time it lasted was 288 days, during which period the disease spread the most rapidly in the 6th month and was the most virulent in the middle of the 8th.

As to various other circumstances concerning its prevalence, they are shown in the following tables, diagrams, etc.; while operations connected with precautionary measures are described in the next Chapter, so that there is no necessity for dwelling upon them in the present one.

TABLE A.

DATES OF THE OUTBREAK AND OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA
IN FU, KEN, &c. IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Name of Ken or Fu.	Outbreak.	Disap- pearance.	Name of Ken or Shi.	Outbreak.	Disap- pearance.
Yehime Ken	14th, March	14th, Dec.	Shidzu-oka Ken	20th, June	5th, Nov.
Oita "	17th, April	18th, Nov.	Shiga "	" "	16th, "
Kagoshima "	29th, "	16th, Oct.	Chiba "	24th, "	29th, "
Okinawa "	6th, May	25th, Dec.	Yamanashi "	" "	15th, "
Fuku-oka "	14th, "	6th, "	Aichi "	25th, "	28th, Oct.
Yamaguchi "	15th, "	30th, Nov.	Ibaraki "	28th, "	19th, Nov.
Osaka Fu	16th, "	27th, Dec.	Kumamoto "	" "	27th, Dec.
Hiroshima Ken	21st, "	4th, "	Gifu "	30th, "	30th, Oct.
Okayama "	22nd, "	20th, "	Gumma "	2nd, July	19th, Nov.
Wakayama "	25th, "	16th, "	Niigata "	7th, "	15th, "
Hiogo "	28th, "	9th, "	Yamagata "	" "	19th, "
Kochi "	2nd, June	23rd, "	Kaitaku Shi	20th, "	15th, Oct.
Kioto Fu	5th, "	20th, Nov.	Saitama Ken	26th, "	28th, "
Nagasaki Ken	8th, "	25th, Dec.	Akita "	31st, "	30th, "
Sakai "	9th, "	15th, Nov.	Tochigi "	1st, August	7th, Nov.
Miye "	15th, "	13th, "	Awomori "	6th, "	26th, "
Ishikawa "	" "	23rd, Dec.	Nagano "	11th, "	17th, Oct.
Shimane "	17th, "	21st, Nov.	Fukushima "	" "	24th, Nov.
Kanagawa "	18th, "	29th, "	Iwate "	31st, "	22nd, Oct.
Tokio Fu	19th, "	12th, "	Miyagi "	14th, Sep.	28th, "

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF CHOLERA PATIENTS IN FU, KEN, &c. IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Name of Jurisdiction.	Patients.		Recoveries.		Deaths.		Per cent. of Deaths.		Per cent. of Deaths.
	True	Apparent	Total.	True	Apparent	Total.	True	Apparent	
Yehime Ken	8,535	5,570	14,105	2,159	2,625	4,784	6,376	2,945	66.08
Oita "	3,502	1,772	5,274	1,185	1,156	2,341	2,317	661	55.61
Kagoshima "	1,047	702	1,749	460	490	950	587	212	45.68
Okinawa "	9,895	1,301	11,196	3,977	909	4,886	5,918	392	56.36
Fuku-oka "	3,023	1,722	4,745	1,000	878	1,878	2,023	844	60.42
Yamaguchi "	3,568	2,168	5,736	1,212	1,259	2,471	2,356	909	56.92
Osaka Fu	7,150	2,182	9,332	1,226	795	2,021	5,924	1,387	78.34
Hiroshima Ken	3,090	3,382	6,472	587	1,328	1,915	2,503	2,054	70.41
Okayama "	6,395	2,690	9,085	2,324	1,511	3,835	4,071	1,179	57.79
Wakayama "	1,377	1,128	2,505	241	496	737	1,136	632	70.58
Hiogo "	5,597	3,394	8,991	1,291	1,375	2,666	4,306	2,019	70.35
Koehi "	2,386	2,574	4,960	657	939	1,596	1,729	1,635	67.82
Kioto Fu	1,136	268	1,404	214	81	295	922	187	78.92

TABLE B.—Continued.

Name of Jurisdiction.	Patients.		Recoveries.		Deaths.		Per cent. of Deaths.		Per cent. of Deaths.
	True	Apparent	Total.	True	Apparent	Total.	True	Apparent	
Nagasaki Ken	3,456	2,824	6,280	1,721	1,128	2,849	1,735	1,696	54.64
Sakai "	2,816	2,598	5,414	361	1,076	1,437	2,455	1,522	73.46
Miye "	705	870	1,575	134	353	487	571	517	69.08
Ishikawa "	10,807	19,001	29,808	1,813	6,851	8,664	8,994	12,150	70.93
Shimane "	1,123	2,190	3,313	294	873	1,167	829	1,317	64.78
Kanagawa "	1,802	318	2,120	469	158	627	1,333	160	70.42
Tokio Fu	1,802	434	2,236	293	153	446	1,509	281	80.05
Shidzu-oka Ken	703	803	1,506	232	470	702	471	333	53.39
Shiga "	896	.....	896	302	.....	302	594	.....	66.29
Chiba "	791	284	1,075	251	119	380	530	165	64.45
Yamanashi "	428	608	1,036	126	343	469	302	265	54.73
Aichi "	823	1,090	1,923	152	412	564	681	678	70.67
Ibaraki "	336	173	509	86	110	196	250	63	61.49
Kumamoto "	5,973	741	6,714	2,766	577	3,343	3,207	164	50.21
Gifu "	156	297	453	28	122	150	128	175	66.89

Gumma	Ken	37	128	165	4	57	61	33	71	104	89.19	55.47	63.03
Niigata	"	2,000	3,229	5,229	587	1,282	1,869	1,413	1,947	3,360	70.65	60.43	64.26
Yamagata	"	848	831	1,679	231	331	562	617	500	1,117	72.76	60.17	66.53
Kaitaku	Shi	260	230	490	91	114	205	169	116	285	65.00	50.43	58.16
Saitama	Ken	494	141	635	174	94	268	320	47	367	64.78	33.33	57.79
Akita	"	493	423	916	90	223	313	403	200	603	81.74	47.28	65.83
Tochigi	"	549	231	780	198	148	346	351	83	434	63.93	35.93	55.64
Awomori	"	379	386	765	79	181	260	300	205	505	79.15	53.11	66.01
Nagano	"	324	189	513	105	154	259	219	35	254	67.49	18.52	49.51
Fukushima	"	65	433	498	9	215	224	56	218	274	86.15	50.35	55.02
Iwate	"	15	32	47	4	17	21	11	15	26	73.33	46.88	55.32
Miyagi	"	91	....	91	47	....	47	44	....	44	48.44	....	48.35
Total.		94,883	67,337	162,220	27,190	29,403	56,593	67,693	37,934	105,627	71.39	56.34	65.11
Army Dep. Navy Dep.	Whether true or apparent is unknown.	368 49	Whether true or apparent is unknown.	233 25	Whether true or apparent is unknown.	135 24	36.68 48.98						
Grand Total.				162,637	—	105,786	65.04						

TABLE

NUMBER OF CASES OF CHOLERA, BY AGES AND SEXES,

Name of Jurisdiction.		Under 3 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Under 15 Years.		Under 30 Years.		Under 50 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Yehime	Ken	120	95	351	251	617	418	1,721	1,529	2,634	2,114
Oita	"	75	68	185	128	322	204	712	612	965	732
Kagoshima	"	24	28	68	50	127	104	245	211	301	233
Okinawa	"	392	496	544	570	843	789	1,304	1,112	1,319	1,432
Fuku-oka	"	45	34	139	113	306	195	657	543	866	691
Yamaguchi	"	26	46	140	116	274	176	870	702	1,160	723
Osaka	Fu	108	58	273	178	392	272	334	282	2,683	2,137
Hiroshima	Ken	122	92	241	156	339	223	899	801	1,144	844
Okayama	"	73	45	169	125	376	261	1,225	1,105	1,680	1,391
Wakayama	"	32	27	68	51	119	61	308	248	483	389
Hiogo	"	103	67	181	140	353	243	1,264	1,042	1,641	1,287
Koechi	"	50	39	130	78	266	156	702	480	974	683
Kioto	Fu	9	5	30	15	40	23	178	117	267	215
Nagasaki	Ken	25	33	218	351	397	273	730	547	774	514
Sakai	"	82	58	206	137	293	207	747	653	968	802
Miye	"	14	14	41	25	74	38	185	183	266	264
Ishikawa	"	292	258	767	663	1,423	1,121	3,404	3,827	4,963	4,760
Shimane	"	24	11	72	49	132	117	418	378	563	522
Kanagawa	"	19	19	56	37	96	60	404	241	426	271
Tokio	Fu	17	13	44	43	95	52	515	236	460	244
Shidzu-oka	Ken	11	22	45	40	102	66	211	154	275	201
Shiga	"	7	5	17	11	23	25	104	88	166	148
Chiba	"	5	9	32	23	68	30	175	100	183	130
Yamanashi	"	17	14	55	43	57	51	129	136	136	125
Aichi	"	29	27	51	49	94	59	212	177	353	314

C.

IN KEN, FU, &c., IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Under 70 Years.		Over 70 Years.		Ages unknown.		Total.			Population of the Jurisdic- tion.	Patients in every one thousand of the Population.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
1,806	1,425	249	250	346	179	7,844	6,261	14,105	1,057,191	13.34
601	463	111	96	....	....	2,971	2,303	5,274	451,705	11.68
153	137	31	37	....	....	949	800	1,749	.....	....
876	946	254	319	...	....	5,532	5,664	11,196	203,442	55.03
557	414	84	101	....	....	2,654	2,091	4,745	569,705	8.33
734	542	113	114	....	....	3,317	2,419	5,736	663,877	8.64
1,025	1,155	141	294	....	....	4,956	4,376	9,332	507,377	18.59
750	579	132	140	....	....	3,627	2,845	6,472	839,783	7.71
1,177	1,041	205	212	....	....	4,905	4,180	9,085	681,321	13.33
301	316	35	67	....	....	1,346	1,159	2,505	287,236	8.43
1,118	1,022	325	205	....	....	4,985	4,006	8,991	777,939	11.56
621	513	144	124	....	....	2,887	2,073	4,960	615,319	8.06
217	216	23	49	....	....	764	640	1,404	813,858	1.73
256	112	34	26	997	993	3,431	2,849	6,280	1,030,696	6.09
551	561	61	88	....	....	2,908	2,506	5,414	551,741	9.81
205	183	31	52	....	....	816	759	1,575	206,440	7.63
3,519	3,376	577	858	....	....	14,945	14,863	29,808	1,148,940	25.94
418	380	99	130	....	....	1,726	1,587	3,313	365,817	9.06
238	177	31	34	11	....	1,281	839	2,120	330,298	6.42
280	166	28	43	....	....	1,439	797	2,236	714,329	3.13
172	141	28	38	....	...	844	662	1,506	214,452	7.02
143	120	15	24	....	...	475	421	896	201,941	4.44
146	126	23	25	...	....	632	443	1,075	259,869	4.29
116	109	19	29	....	....	529	507	1,036	117,018	8.86
224	222	53	59	....	...	1,016	907	1,923	422,024	4.56

TABLE

Name of Jurisdiction.		Under 3 Years.		Under 7 Years.		Under 15 Years.		Under 30 Years.		Under 50 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ibaraki	Ken	7	1	11	10	24	16	81	44	111	66
Kumamoto	"	100	73	270	222	553	361	1,352	825	932	739
Gifu	"	7	2	10	8	9	14	60	38	93	87
Gumma	"	3	2	2	3	4	3	31	18	31	21
Niigata	"	37	30	88	69	181	168	543	566	1,003	813
Yamagata	"	7	3	19	19	41	33	213	158	394	274
Kaitaku	Shi	9	2	4	7	9	7	68	35	157	44
Saitama	Ken	9	8	19	18	32	23	86	64	124	94
Akita	"	10	4	17	9	47	40	141	102	194	143
Tochigi	"	5	3	13	8	27	18	96	87	145	123
Awomori	"	8	2	11	13	31	19	116	64	164	82
Nagano	"	4	6	11	15	15	18	66	63	100	65
Fukushima	"	3	2	7	7	19	11	74	47	122	66
Iwate	"	1	1	2	2	1	....	2	6	7	6
Miyagi	"	....	....	....	2	3	4	7	19	14	15
Army Dept.		....	....	....	....	....	....	355	....	11	....
Navy Dept.		....	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	2	....
Grand Total.		1,931	1,722	4,607	3,854	8,224	5,969	20,991	17,640	29,254	23,804
		3,653		8,461		14,193		38,631		53,058	
Compari- son of Sexes.	Plus.	209		753		2,255		3,351		5,450	
	Minus.		209		735		2,255		3,351		5,450
Per Cent. of Ages of the Patients.		2.25		5.20		8.73		23.76		32.62	

C.—Continued.

Under 70 Years.		Over 70 Years.		Ages unknown.		Total.			Population of the Jurisdic- tion.	Patients in every one thousand of the Population.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
72	48	13	5	....	....	319	190	509	161,565	3.15
537	448	167	135	....	....	3,911	2,803	6,714	564,394	11.90
60	50	6	9	....	....	245	208	453	116,703	388
25	17	4	1	....	....	100	65	165	86,534	1.91
696	612	225	198	....	....	2,773	2,456	5,229	470,780	11.11
281	183	27	27	....	....	982	697	1,679	205,727	8.16
83	34	20	11	....	....	350	140	490	50,343	9.73
74	62	12	10	....	....	356	279	635	166,744	3.81
98	92	8	11	....	....	515	401	916	130,384	7.03
129	92	16	18	....	....	431	349	780	639,656	1.22
141	75	17	22	....	....	488	277	765	133,821	5.72
77	56	9	8	....	....	282	231	513	78,964	6.50
77	54	4	5	....	....	306	192	498	166,744	2.99
8	7	3	1	....	....	24	23	47	4,709	9.98
13	9	4	1	....	....	41	50	91	13,720	6.63
2	....	....	....	....	....	368	....	368	.....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	49	....	49	.....	....
18,577	16,281	3,381	3,876	1,354	1,172	88,319	47,318			
								162,637	16,024,106	10.15
34,858		7,257		2,526						
2,296			495	182		14,001				
	2,296	495			182		14,001			
21.43		4.46		1.55		... ..		....	.....	....

TABLE D.

NUMBER OF CASES OF CHOLERA, BY OCCUPATIONS, IN KEN, FU, &c. IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Name of Jurisdiction.	Government Officials.	Physicians.	Priests.	Persons of miscellaneous Professions.	Farmers.	Merehants.	Artisans.	Boatmen.	Miners.	Workmen.	Criminals.	Unknown.	Grand Total.
Yehime Ken	22	32	22	2,002	8,656	1,306	366	678	1	41	48	1,035	14,105
Oita "	10	12	20	696	3,646	465	185	159	....	34	47	....	5,274
Kagoshima "	4	7	....	847	616	205	38	24	....	8	....	....	1,749
Okinawa "	9	....	1	244	2,231	152	31	5	....	88	....	8,435	11,196
Fuku-oka "	8	17	5	900	2,707	576	307	154	12	53	6	....	4,745
Yamaguchi "	20	16	17	1,049	2,078	1,014	298	526	....	91	3	624	5,736
Osaka Fu	143	32	31	2,986	1,747	2,210	1,285	313	....	550	35	....	9,332
Hiroshima Ken	33	17	19	238	1,199	2,088	749	351	....	99	3	1,676	6,472
Okayama "	23	18	15	1,684	4,817	1,291	358	618	50	105	106	....	9,085
Wakayama "	2	3	6	694	826	227	249	259	....	237	2	....	2,505
Hiogo "	30	26	28	1,925	4,458	1,200	431	732	8	151	2	....	8,991
Kochi "	14	9	5	1,276	1,117	958	93	98	....	101	80	1,209	4,960
Kioto Fu	12	10	4	374	351	251	265	42	....	46	49	....	1,404

Nagasaki	Ken	10	1	2	1,560	2,346	1,064	520	147	348	258	24	....	6,280
Sakai	"	12	11	24	1,472	3,182	332	260	44	....	59	18	....	5,414
Miye	"	3	3	....	314	639	262	52	122	....	180	....	....	1,575
Ishikawa	"	24	80	105	8,022	15,760	2,801	1,836	629	11	538	2	....	29,808
Shimane	"	7	12	7	649	1,539	569	128	63	2	38	7	292	3,313
Kanagawa	"	25	4	2	440	786	251	241	135	....	236	....	....	2,120
Tokio	Fu	80	21	1	215	185	348	362	100	....	382	138	404	2,236
Shidzu-oka	Ken	5	4	4	43	1,119	80	57	29	....	31	....	134	1,506
Shiga	"	1	3	4	218	554	35	45	27	1	4	4	....	896
Chiba	"	10	1	1	122	604	49	17	265	....	6	....	....	1,075
Yamanashi	"	7	9	1	14	747	112	145	....	....	....	1	....	1,036
Aichi	"	10	6	9	555	837	264	156	40	....	45	....	....	1,923
Ibaraki	"	....	....	3	12	386	37	14	54	....	3	....	....	509
Kumamoto	"	15	12	13	716	3,354	1,518	302	730	....	38	16	....	6,714
Gifu	"	3	....	1	13	374	29	8	19	1	5	....	....	453
Gumma	"	1	....	2	8	102	30	6	2	....	5	9	....	165
Niigata	"	29	7	9	1,226	2,708	905	205	18	....	122	....	....	5,229
Yamagata	"	3	1	138	1,279	133	20	87	....	....	....	18	....	1,679

TABLE D.—Continued.

Name of Jurisdiction.	Government Officials.	Physicians.	Priests.	Persons of miscellaneous Professions.	Farmers.	Merchants.	Artisans.	Boatmen.	Miners.	Workmen.	Criminals.	Unknown.	Grand Total.
Kaitaku Shi	1	1	....	321	....	38	13	108	....	8	....	....	490
Saitama Ken	7	2	....	9	602	5	6	4	....	....	....	....	635
Akita "	8	2	....	500	404	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	916
Tochigi "	4	3	22	658	31	25	8	21	....	8	....	....	780
Awamori "	3	....	....	184	449	34	21	47	....	24	3	....	765
Nagano "	2	1	....	13	475	17	2	....	....	1	2	....	513
Fukushima "	2	....	2	4	397	81	....	12	....	....	....	....	498
Iwate "	....	1	....	34	2	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	47
Miyagi "	....	....	....	....	88	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	91
Army Dept.	368	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	368
Navy Dept.	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Grand Total.	1,019	384	525	33,516	72,252	20,860	9,044	6,575	434	3,595	624	13,809	162,637

TABLE E.

NUMBER OF CASES OF CHOLERA AND OF QUARANTINE HOSPITALS IN EACH KEN AND FU IN
THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Name of Ken and Fu.	Patients that entered Hospitals.			Per cent. of Deaths.	Quaran- tine Hospital.	Average Number of Days between the Opening and Closing of qua- rantine Hospital.	Amount of Expenses.		Average Expense per Patient.
	True	Apparent	Total.				yen	sen	
Yehime	457	279	736	430	44	84.00	13,043	500	17 722
Oita	969	492	1,461	718	55	50.29	10,168	783	6 960
Kagoshima	166	124	290	142	6	62.50	*	....	....
Fuku-oka	301	159	460	218	56	55.66	8,387	644	18 214
Yamaguchi	318	193	511	196	47	41.47	4,747	958	9 292
Osaka	838	124	962	666	3	142.00	9,564	954	9 943
Hiroshima	197	272	469	217	32	76.38	10,832	085	23 096
Okayama	626	207	388	502	44	101.57	11,767	665	14 127
Wakayama	200	32	243	161	8	81.75	4,041	398	16 631
Hiogo	237	69	306	189	10	75.10	10,601	895	34 647
Kochi	195	109	304	218	34	42.85	9,375	254	30 840
Kioto	748	95	843	622	35	80.17	20,786	351	24 658

*Unknown

TABLE E.—Continued.

Name of Ken and Fu.	Patients that entered Hospitals.			Per cent. of Deaths.		Average Number of Days between the Opening and Closing of qua- rantine Hospital.	Amount of Expenses.		Average Expenditure per Patient.
	True	Apparent	Total.				yen	sen	
Nagasaki Ken	191	256	347	142	40.92	13	9,430	638	27 178
Sakai "	114	222	336	166	49.40	32	8,713	497	25 933
Miye "	58	86	144	69	47.92	17	714	518	4 962
Ishikawa "	154	169	323	206	63.78	34	6,521	529	20 190
Shimane "	43	48	91	39	42.86	19	7,183	399	78 938
Kanagawa "	807	71	878	642	73.12	8	30,604	211	34 857
Tokio Fu	1,189	46	1,235	899	72.79	4	72,573	471	58 764
Shidzu-oka Ken	56	39	95	45	47.37	24	3,291	314	34 645
Shiga "	141	....	141	62	43.97	5	10,624	470	75 351
Chiba "	89	16	105	28	26.67	8	2,465	958	23 485
Yamanashi "	14	28	42	22	52.38	2	1,553	314	36 584
Aichi "	208	59	267	154	57.68	16	6,585	408	24 664
Ibaraki "	11	5	16	3	18.75	7	1,801	523	112 595

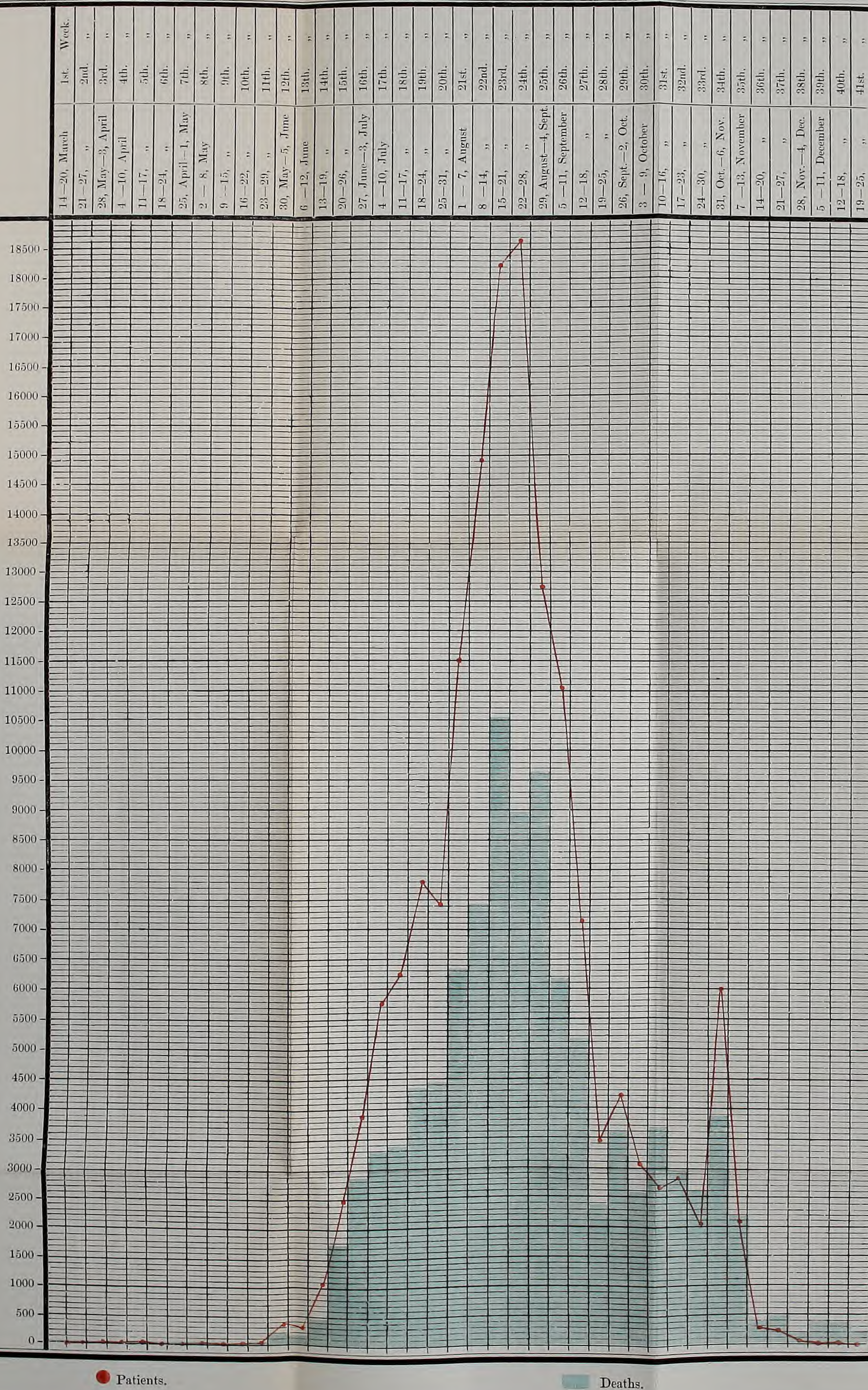
Kumamoto	541	108	649	365	284	43.76	11	53.27	7,018	784	10	815
Gifu	29	34	63	39	24	38.10	13	31.00	3,040	834	48	267
Gunma	13	17	30	12	18	60.00	6	33.83	1,374	637	45	821
Niigata	142	194	336	139	197	58.63	16	48.31	12,339	225	36	724
Yamagata	39	46	85	37	48	56.47	8	45.38	2,985	373	35	122
Saitama	78	35	113	76	37	32.74	17	17.06	3,788	205	33	524
Akita	163	126	289	156	133	46.02	8	32.00	7,004	619	24	237
Tohigi	36	14	50	29	21	42.00	11	24.00	4,498	923	89	979
Awomori	217	120	337	144	193	57.27	23	28.87	4,330	108	12	849
Nagano	332	39	371	201	170	45.82	7	26.57	2,417	512	6	516
Fukushima	1	13	14	9	5	35.71	3	43.33	482	249	34	446
Miyagi	14	....	14	12	2	14.29	1	19.00	673	280	48	091
Total	9,932	3,857	13,789	5,901	7,888	57.20	687	55.66	325,325	486	23	593

NOTE.—With regard to the Okinawa *ken*, the number of quarantine hospitals as well as that of patients admitted to them, is unknown, but the expenses incurred has amounted to 2,338 $\frac{66}{100}$ yen.

Besides the number of quarantine hospitals mentioned in the table, 239 others were established, 6 are in Ibaraki, 4 in Gunma, 9 in Tohigi, 34 in Sakai, 17 in Miye, 4 in Aiehi, 17 in Shidzuoka, 2 in Yamanashi, 1 in Shiga, 11 in Yamagata, 3 in Ishikawa, 49 in Shimane, 18 in Okayama, 4 in Hiroshima, 16 in Wakayama, 21 in Yehime, 12 in Kochi, 8 in Fukuoka and 3 in Kagoshima; but as no patient has been admitted into either of them, they have all been left out of the table.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CHOLERA IN EACH WEEK IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).



MAP SHOWING INFECTED DISTRICTS IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).



CHAPTER II.

*A short History of the Operations of the Home
Department, in Connection with the Cholera
Epidemic of the 12th Year of Meiji.*

The first appearance of cholera in the 12th year of Meiji, happened in the Yehime *ken*, on the 14th day of the 3rd month, whence the disease spread to the Oita *ken* on the 17th day of the 4th month of the same year. It continued to so increase, that finally there could have been found hardly any locality that was quite free from it. The following pages furnish an account of the operations of the Home Department with reference to the prevention and suppression of the disease.

Previous to the announcement, by Imperial Decree No. 23, on the 27th day of the 6th month, of the temporary regulations for the prevention of the spread of cholera, a draft of precautionary measures against infectious diseases, had been drawn up in the Sanitary Bureau, and, after thorough discussion and revision by the medical officers convened for the purpose, from various Government departments, had been forwarded to the Daijokwan by the Home Department. But as the epidemic had become very severe before the proclamation of the regulations, the Bureau singled out of the draft, certain articles relating only to the prevention of cholera, and then petitioned the Daijokwan for their temporary execution; which petition was approved and Imperial Decree No. 23 was put into force. As to precautionary measures and to disinfection regulations, it was notified by the Home Department, by its Notification B, No. 32,

that they ought to be read in connection with Journal No. 11 of the Sanitary Bureau.

On the 28th day of the 6th month of this year, three articles concerning an extra-allowance of funds, as *Rinjih*, for expenses incurred in the prevention of cholera, were announced to the Central Police Authorities and to the prefectures infected with cholera. In the 10th year of Meiji, eleven articles regarding the authorization of disbursements made for the prevention of the spread of cholera, had been notified and each *fu* and *ken* had been informed that this extra-allowance or *Rinjih*, would be disbursed by the Government Treasury. In the mean time, there had not yet been any provision made concerning *Chihozei* (a local tax levied by the *fu* or *ken* government) or *Kiogih* (likewise a local tax, levied by *gun*, *ku*, *cho* or *son* upon each individual), and at the same time, the people were quite ignorant of the importance of caution and of self-protection and took no precautions against the disease; consequently the Central Government provided the very convenient above-mentioned expedient for supplying pressing pecuniary needs; it was, however, to be understood that this should not be taken as a precedent for the following fiscal period.

In the 11th year, it was decreed that certain regulations, as required by circumstances, would especially be promulgated, whenever cholera made its appearance, but in the preceding period, Imperial Decree No. 49 had been ordered to be observed. Nevertheless, while the epidemic was prevailing this year, several of the local authorities, upon their own responsibility, and without asking the authorization of the Home Depart-

ment, used their own funds as *Rinjihi* and afterwards applied to the Central Government for reimbursement. The local taxes called *Chihozei* and others, had been established, yet however much the cholera should prevail, expenditures incurred in connection therewith, ought not to be defrayed out of such municipal funds. It was for this reason that it came about that the expenditures would be defrayed by the Central Government, and that the afore-mentioned decree was issued.

On the 2nd day of the 7th month, the epidemic had greatly increased and it was so severe in Osaka and in Hiogo, that no efficient means could be found to check it; consequently, it was notified to each prefecture, that vessels arriving at Yokohama viâ any infected locality, would be detained for ten days, at the quarantine at Nagaura, and that travellers coming to Tokio by land, would be detained for five days at Mishima, in the province of Idzu, and at certain requisite stations within the prefectures of Yamanashi and of Gumma; moreover, that passengers coming to Yokohama or to Tokio by sea, would be detained in the port of Yokohama, for ten days from the day of their arrival, and that then permission to proceed would be given to them. In the mean time, an official named Take Shokiehi, was sent to the Shidzu-oka *ken* for the purpose of conferring about the matter, with its authorities.

On the 14th day of the 7th month, "The Preeautionary Measures" were adopted by Imperial Decree No. 28. Prior to this, owing to the severity of the cholera, the draft of the above-mentioned measures had been forwarded to the Daijokwan by the Home Department.

Subsequent to their adoption, namely on the 16th day of the 7th month, Mr. Matsumoto Jun, Superintendent of the Military Medical Staff, Mr. Totsuka Bunkai, Superintendent of the Naval Medical Staff, Mr. Ikeda Kensai, Imperial Medical Adviser of the first rank, Mr. Hayashi Ki, Chief Medical Officer, Mr. Miyake Shiu, a professor in the Medical Department of the Tokio University, Dr. Baelz, a German physician and in the service of the same University, Dr. Bukema, a Dutch physician, in that of the Military Hospital of Tokio, Dr. Anderson, an English physician in that of the Naval Hospital and Mr. Nagayo Sensai, Director of the Sanitary Bureau, assembled, as a committee, in the Home Department and advised together about the enforcement of the measures just referred to.

On the 8th day of the 7th month, directions were given by the Home Department, to the foregoing committee as well as to the Director of the Sanitary Bureau, to inspect the disinfection station at Naga-ura in the Kanagawa *ken*.

On the same day, the Central Board of Health, was organized in the Home Department and Messrs. Matsumoto Jun, Totsuka Bunkai, Ikeda Kensai, Nagayo Sensai, Hayashi Ki, Miyake Shiu, Drs. Bukema, Anderson and Baelz were appointed a special committee, while Mr. Mori Arinori, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department, was named President of the Central Board of Health.

Again on the same day, a Local Inspection Board was established in the Kanagawa *ken*; a committee was appointed and the Governor, Nomura Yasushi, who was designated its chairman, put into operation the

precautionary measures against the cholera in accordance with the instructions of the Central Board of Health.

On the 21st day of the 7th month of this year, the title "Precautionary Measures against Cholera" was changed to "Quarantine Regulations," by Imperial Decree No. 29, upon the proposition of the Central Board of Health.

On the 23rd day of the 7th month Notification C, No. 41, in regard to the three articles of the allowance of funds as *Rinjihi* for the prevention of the spread of cholera in the 12th year, was promulgated by the Home Department, to the Tokio Police Authorities as well as to those localities that were infected with cholera, as the disease had not yet decreased, but had rather been spreading to other localities, that had never before been visited by the disease.

On the 29th day of the 7th month, the Tokio Local Board of Health was organized in that city; the temporary rules of its organization were settled, and in conformity with them, the members were selected from among the officials of the Tokio Police Authorities and the Tokio *fu*, from among physicians and from among the members of the Tokio Local Assembly. Mr. Mayejima, 2nd Vice-Minister of the Home Department, was selected as President of the Board, and the duties connected with the prevention and the suppression of the disease which had been under the control of the Central Board of Health, were undertaken by the Board. The reason of this was, that previous to this time, when operations for the prevention of infectious diseases had been intrusted to the Tokio Police Authori-

ties and to the Tokio *fu*, the process followed by each had differed, and the expense incurred had always been growing greater and greater, and the above system was established.

In the same month, the Central Board of Health selected and employed four of the scholars in the Medical Department of the Tokio University, and two more in the Naval Hospital, and sent them to localities infected with cholera, to inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the epidemic.

On the 1st day of the 8th month, the Nagasaki Local Inspection Board was formed, the Governor, Utsumi Tadakatsu, being appointed its President, and to him was intrusted the business of inspection. On the same day, the written form, required for the examination of ships arriving at sea ports, was sent to the Local Inspection Boards at Kanagawa and at Nagasaki.

On the 7th day of the 8th month, it was notified to the Local Inspection Board of the Kanagawa *ken*, that the execution of Quarantine Regulations was thereafter to be suspended, and that vessels should be allowed to enter the harbor after thorough inspection had been made; and at the same time, to the *kens* of Shidzu-oka, Gumma and of Yamanashi and also to these three others, viz: Aichi, Miye and Ishikawa, in which the regulations for the detention of travelers by land had been carried out under the authority of the Home Department after consultation with the same, it was notified, that these regulations had been rescinded, owing to the fact that the disease had come almost within the borders of the cities of Tokio and of Yokohama, making

the observation of the Quarantine Regulations needless; these measures were adopted by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Central Board of Health.

With reference to the prohibition of the sale of fish, fruits, etc. at a time that cholera was prevailing, the opinions expressed at the conferences held between the Sanitary Bureau and the Tokio Police Authorities, the three *fus* and twenty-six *kens*, were, that this prohibition should be recommended and not absolutely enforced. As all sorts of either tainted or unripe articles of food, will oftentimes occasion diseases of the digestive organs or become media for transmitting the cholera at a time that it is epidemic, it is of course most important that great care be taken as regards diet. However, to jump to the conclusion that fish and fruit of all sorts, are, by their nature, peculiar substances for originating cholera and to prohibit their sale, would be unreasonably severe; the matter was consequently discussed in the Central Board of Health and the conclusions arrived at were made public.

On the 16th day of the 8th month, Notification B, No. 41 was issued by the Home Department, that all operations for the prevention of the spread of cholera, were to be carried out in accordance with the decrees and notifications of the Central Government, and that if any local authority desired to take any measures other than those laid down, it would have to confer with the Home Department, which would then advise with the Central Board of Health, and reply.

On the 21st day of the 8th month, the Home Department issued its Notification C, No. 41 to the Chiba *ken* and to those *kens* that had recently been invaded by

cholera, quoting the three articles concerning the *Rinjihi* required for the prevention of cholera, for the period from the 6th month of the 12th year to the 7th month of the 13th year.

On the 26th day of the 8th month, it was ordered by Imperial Decree No. 33, that the execution of the regulations for inspection and of those for quarantine, were to be suspended, and the Home Department notified the Inspecting Boards at Kanagawa and at Nagasaki, to discontinue the practice of disinfection.

On the same day of the same month, the temporary regulations for precautionary measures against cholera, were amended upon the suggestion of the Central Board of Health.

As the epidemic had so decreased that it had almost ceased, it was notified on the 6th day of the 10th month, to the Tokio Police Authorities, the Tokio *fu* and to the Tokio Local Board of Health, that the said Board would not continue in existence longer than the 10th day of that month, and that the operations appertaining to the quarantine hospitals would be intrusted to the Tokio *fu*, affairs concerning inspections, to the Tokio Police Authorities, and money matters, to the Financial Bureau of the Home Department.

On the 8th day of the same month, rules were authorized by the Imperial Government and promulgated, for granting rewards, *Fujo* (pecuniary assistance), and *Tsuisho* (additional reward), to officials that had had the management of affairs connected with precautionary measures against cholera and who had been affected by the disease, and for refunding (to their families) the expenses incurred in the burial of similar officials, that

had been carried off by it. The reason for the adoption of these rules was, that it had been found that a large number of such officials had either died of the disease or at least had undergone great sufferings from it. They were specially provided to meet such cases, and were based upon the principles of compensation awarded to civil officers (or their families), injured or killed in the prosecution of their duties.

On the same day, rules were sanctioned for the substantial recognition of the services of all medical men that had either died of or had been attacked with cholera, while devoting themselves to their duties of attending upon and treating patients suffering with the disease. Although the rules for conferring rewards upon physicians that had been employed for the purpose of making inspections, had been issued by Imperial Decree No. 89 in the 11th year, no similar ones had been adopted with regard to practitioners in general; yet the successful treatment of epidemic cholera as well as the efficacy of the system of prevention and disinfection adopted and pursued to ward it off, wholly depend upon the assiduity and helping efforts of physicians. And although their profession calls upon them for such display of zeal, still it would be a matter of great regret that physicians in general, should have devoted themselves to the sick, regardless of their own safety, and yet receive no acknowledgment therefor; consequently the framing of these rules was asked for.

On the 5th day of the 12th month, Notification B, No. 51, was issued by the Home Department to the Tokio Police Authorities and to the *fus* and *kens*, in reference to the written form in which the detailed

accounts of the *Rinjihi* paid out for precautionary measures against cholera, were to be made out. At the same time, forms were given to them for furnishing statements of the said expenditure under separate headings of *Chihoezi*, *Kiogihi* and of sums contributed by individuals for preventive measures.

TABLE F.

EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA, IN THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Name of Fu or Ken.	Rinjihi paid out of the Government Treasury.		Chihozei.		Kiogih.		Private Contributions.		Total.	
	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen
Tokio	132,908	241	.....	.....	4,562	596	4,801	117	142,261	954
Kioto	56,922	705	.....	.....	54,409	279	.....	.....	120,331	984
Osaka	25,784	390	.....	.....	8,577	510	.....	.....	55,778	488
Kanagawa	188,844	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,844	403
Hiogo	26,883	313	.....	.....	3,330	766	.....	.....	34,749	307
Nagasaki	20,267	306	.....	.....	3,198	745	755	046	34,432	500
Niigata	33,432	129	.....	.....	17,324	869	9,455	070	64,965	757
Saitama	14,871	003	.....	.....	1,597	838	.....	.....	20,272	089
Chiba	9,245	091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,080	693
Ibaraki	12,919	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,288	099
Gumma	6,015	017	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,096	289	11,544	351
Tochigi	10,793	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,793	759
Sakai	23,031	107	.....	.....	44,799	995	.....	.....	67,831	102
Miye	10,748	313	.....	.....	16,472	578	.....	.....	27,220	891

TABLE F.—Continued.

Name of Fu or Ken.	Rinjihi paid out of the Government Treasury.		Chihozei.		Kiogibi.		Private Contributions.		Total.	
	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen	yen	sen
Aichi	23,564	967	10,642	973	11,292	253	206	420	45,706	613
Shidzu-oka	20,191	931	7,764	738	17,931	207	.....	.....	45,887	876
Yamanashi	5,677	725	6,359	237	4,184	138	.....	.....	12,221	100
Shiga	16,814	479	8,455	264	15,400	606	705	000	41,375	349
Gifu	8,687	000	5,684	223	.....	.....	12	000	14,383	223
Nagano	8,509	230	11,520	803	.....	.....	410	000	20,440	033
Miyagi	5,674	145	1,324	478	325	466	.....	.....	7,324	049
Fukushima	3,517	633	1,372	401	485	481	1,039	070	6,414	585
Iwate	1,104	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104	943
Awomori	19,694	090	1,281	043	488	244	510	685	21,974	062
Yamagata	13,448	070	1,910	900	7,048	604	.....	.....	22,407	574
Akita	10,567	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	270	10,973	074
Ishikawa	42,808	750	7,568	554	54,015	640	.....	.....	104,392	944
Shimane	17,263	439	500	000	13,754	439	.....	.....	31,517	878

Okayama	55,251,482	6,102,937	14,721,823	3,131,736	79,207,978
"	54,427,607	.....	.....	.....	54,427,607
Hiroshima	30,019,841	3,601,472	4,747,875	3,652,642	42,021,830
Yamaguchi	26,158,784	702,765	1,798,328	21,000	28,680,877
Wakayama	49,337,543	.....	.....	.....	49,337,543
Yehime	46,206,087	2,874,180	11,922,833	.....	61,003,050
Kochi	22,764,615	1,974,750	11,863,164	28,000	36,630,529
Fuku-oka	45,146,328	839,386	4,931,884	1,016,332	51,933,932
Oita	23,482,332	1,000,000	.....	.....	24,482,332
Kumamoto	21,446,294	.....	.....	.....	21,446,294
Kagoshima	6,086,034	.....	.....	.....	6,086,034
Okinawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,169,547,694	130,807,152	329,176,163	29,245,677	1,658,776,686

NOTE.—With regard to the *fu* of Kioto and to the *kens* of Sakai, Miye, Yamanashi and of Kochi, no distinction has been made between *Kiogiji* and private contributions, therefore these two are counted together as *Kiogiji*. And with regard to the *ken* of Kagoshima, its authorities asked for 761,100,000 *yen* as an extra-allowance (*Rinjiki*) in addition to those amount enumerated in the table but those figures are excluded from the table as the Central Government has not yet admitted the request.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT DECREES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL DECREE No. 23.

It is hereby decreed by Imperial Order, that the following Temporary Regulations for the Prevention of the Spread of Cholera, shall be observed.

The 27th day of the 6th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

Temporary Regulations for the Prevention of the Spread of Cholera.

Art. I. Whenever a physician is called upon to treat a cholera patient, he shall, as soon as possible, notify the fact to the officers of either the *gun*, *ku*, *cho* or *son* (officers of districts, towns or villages) or to those of the nearest police station, who in turn shall notify the same to the highest local authority; the notification shall be given by the physician within twenty-four hours from the time he has first seen the patient.

Art. II. Whenever the Governor of a *fu* or that of a *ken*, has been notified that cholera has appeared within his jurisdiction, he shall immediately inform the inhabitants of the locality wherein the said disease has appeared, of the systematic rules for the prevention of its

spread, and shall report to the Home Department whether the disease is true cholera or not and the extent of its prevalence; further, he is required to diffuse this information over his whole jurisdiction and to acquaint with the same, the local authorities of jurisdictions adjoining his own and commandants of garrisons therein.

Art. III. Whenever any one in military or naval quarters, at any school, in any hospital, or in any factory under government control, is attacked with cholera, the commandant or head of the same, shall immediately notify the fact to the officers of the *fu* or *ken* and shall continue to keep them informed, from time to time, of all attendant circumstances.

Art. IV. Whenever in any part of Japan, any one is attacked with cholera on board of any Japanese mail steamer, or of any vessel whatever, on any steam car, at any factory, or at any private school, the chief person in authority shall immediately notify the fact to the nearest police station or to the officers of the *gun*, *ku*, *cho* or *son*.

Art. V. Whenever the governor of a *fu* or *ken* deems that the disease has assumed a violent type, he shall appoint inspecting officers who shall enforce the observation of these regulations.

Art. VI. Inspecting officers shall be selected from among physicians, or from among sanitary or police officers or from among those of the *gun* or *ku*, and they must have a general knowledge of how to prevent the spread of the disease and of how to disinfect.

Art. VII. In case the disease is of a severe type, the officers of the *fu* or *ken* shall issue daily bulletins to the people in their jurisdiction, giving the number of cases of cholera, both new and old, of the recoveries

and of the deaths, since the last bulletin, and shall send tabular statements thereof to the Home Department, every Saturday. They shall also specially recommend to the authorities of places having intercourse by water with other localities, to carefully examine all arriving vessels and to grant, or refuse, to passengers, Bills of Health, according to circumstances.

Art. VIII. Quarantine hospitals shall be established and built at a distance as far remote as possible from dwelling houses; their construction must be simple; their size as well as their number, shall depend upon the size of the locality and upon the probability of the number of patients.

Art. IX. In quarantine hospitals, patients shall be kept separate, according to the condition of their disease, whether it be severe or not severe, or to whether they are convalescent, or otherwise; a yellow flag marked "Cholera" in black characters, shall be flown from those hospitals, and notices shall be posted at their entrances, prohibiting all ingress and egress. As to articles furnished for the use of hospitals, but not for that of patients, they shall be handled by no one excepting by the attendants employed especially for that purpose, and those attendants shall not be allowed to visit the sick rooms nor to touch any polluted matter. But if any of the relations of a patient applies to visit him, he may be allowed to enter the hospital, but full disinfection shall be performed upon him at the time of his going out of it.

Art. X. When a patient has entirely recovered, the inspecting officers shall give him a certificate of recovery, whereby he shall be allowed to leave the hospital.

Art. XI. The inspecting officers shall send to the quarantine hospital, all persons suffering from cholera and found in any of the following conditions; to wit: sufferers who are unable to obtain nursing by reason of their being either unmarried or destitute of means; those who are not able either to carry out prescribed methods of infection or to attend on other patients on account of their being infants or aged; those who are living either in schools, or upon the premises of factories or of mercantile corporations or in hotels, and have no relations or friends to receive them; those who have not been able to ward off the disease, owing to their living in confined, foul and crowded localities, and, consequently, have been unable to carry out recommended methods of disinfection. Besides the above, any one may enter the hospital, upon application to do so.

Art. XII. In private houses, every cholera patient must be confined to a certain room in the house, and no one, not even a member of the family, shall approach it, except the nurses, nor shall the family be allowed to communicate with outside people until full disinfection has been performed, either after the death or recovery of the patient, and permission so to do has been obtained from the inspecting officers.

Art. XIII. At the entrance to those houses in which there is a cholera patient, a paper setting this forth, shall be prominently posted and no one, except those who have urgent business, shall be admitted; the said paper shall not be removed until the inspecting officers permit it to be done.

Art. XIV. As soon as it is suspected that cholera is likely to prevail, the local authority shall immediately

designate certain places within its jurisdiction, far distant from dwelling houses and from wells, in which to burn or bury the bodies of those who may die of cholera, as well as to burn polluted matter. No vomit nor excrement, no filth of whatever nature, shall be thrown into any privy, sink, vault, dirt heap, field, or into any running water.

Art. XV. The Governor of a *fu* or *ken* may, under certain circumstances, forbid the assembling together of people, as at religious festivals, theatres, etc., whenever the cholera is raging with severity.

Art. XVI. Whenever cholera prevails, the inspecting officers shall use all diligence in enforcing the methods for cleansing all things and places capable of becoming media for conveying the cholera, such as wells, privies, dirt heaps, vaults, cesspools, fish-markets, slaughter-houses, etc.

Art. XVII. The bodies of those who may have died of cholera, shall immediately be cremated or buried, in the place designated for the purpose, after full disinfection has been performed. As to the bones remaining after the cremation, the usual funeral ceremonies may be held over them ; however, the remains must be buried to a great depth and shall never more be removed.

Art. XVIII. The rooms in a house, the rooms on board a vessel, in which a cholera patient has lain, the night and other dresses and also the articles used by him, shall be disinfected, as soon as the patient recovers or dies, and unless this be done, no one shall be allowed to use these articles or to offer them for sale ; nevertheless, greatly polluted articles of clothing shall be consumed by fire. However, as regards the poor, the inspecting officers shall purchase such polluted articles, under cer-

tain limits, and shall cause them to be burned, but, as to other articles of greater value, the inspecting officers are required to ask for the instructions of the Home Department.

Art. XIX. The things upon which a cholera patient or the body of one who may have died of the said disease, has been carried, or those articles which have been handled by the same, cannot be appropriated to the use of any one else, unless with the inspecting officers' permission.

Art. XX. At the time of the removal of a cholera patient or of the body of one who has died of the disease, each local authority shall fulfil certain observances: a small yellow flag marked "Cholera", in black characters, shall be carried in front of the conveyance, and no conveyance in general use shall be allowed for the purpose; the road taken must be the shortest route, and it must be one not greatly frequented; a similar arrangement must be followed out in sending excrements, polluted articles and clothing to the place at which disinfection is to be performed or to the one at which the burning is to be done.

Art. XXI. Boats, vehicles, *kago* and *tsuridai* (stretchers), shall be disinfected after every time of their use and some of them shall even be burnt, according to circumstances, after the prevalence of cholera has entirely abated.

Art. XXII. Disinfection and the treatment of the sick, can be carried out, in their own prescribed manner and by their own authorities, in Military and Naval Departments, as well as by those in some certain others; still, whenever it is expedient to do so, conferences on the subject,

shall be held between them and the *fu* or *ken* authorities and all appropriate measures shall be carried out by the first named authorities, for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Art. XXIII. The inspecting officers, in a locality infected with cholera, shall at any time, furnish to any applicant, any of the various kinds of disinfectants, at a certain fixed price; however, the poor may be supplied gratuitously.

Art. XXIV. Any physician, who, after having seen a patient and after having recognized that he is suffering with cholera, neglects to make the required notification within twenty four hours, shall be subjected to the penalty of a fine of not over thirty *yen*.

IMPERIAL DECREE NO. 28.

It is hereby decreed by Imperial Order, that the following Quarantine Regulations for the Prevention of the Spread of Cholera in the open Ports, shall be observed.

The 14th day of the 7th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

*Quarantine Regulations for the Prevention of the
Spread of Cholera in the open Ports.*

Art. I. Whenever the Government of Japan sees fit to establish a quarantine, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of cholera into the country, every vessel (foreign and Japanese) arriving from abroad at either of the open ports, shall be subject to the following regulations.

Art. II. Upon the establishment of a quarantine, a "Local Quarantine Board" shall be organized at each of the open ports, and shall consist of properly educated and qualified Japanese or foreign medical men, government officers and a suitable staff of assistants; the number of members shall be regulated, in each instance, by the amount of shipping at the port; but in all cases it shall be sufficient to insure the speedy disposal of all business of the quarantine.

The Central Board of Health shall keep in official correspondence with all foreign ports in direct communication with Japan, at which cholera exists or

is likely to appear, and shall issue the requisite instructions to the Local Boards.

Art. III. The Japanese Government shall select a quarantine anchorage near each of the open ports, and shall provide, at a suitable place on shore, a hospital for cholera patients, a place for the disposal of the dead, properly fitted buildings for disinfection and quarters comprising all necessary accommodation for persons under surveillance.

Art. IV. A guard-ship, displaying a quarantine signal, shall be stationed near the entrance to each port, at which every vessel, before entering the harbor will be required to stop for immediate inspection by at least two officers of the Local Quarantine Board, one of whom shall be a medical officer. The captain, surgeon, and any person on board, shall answer all inquiries of the quarantine officers regarding the prevalence of cholera at the port of departure or at any port touched at in transit: whether the ship has communicated with any infected or suspected vessels, and whether any cases of confirmed or of suspected cholera have occurred on board during the voyage.

The captain shall also, if required, open every portion of his vessel to inspection, excepting the cargo hold, which shall only be subject to inspection when it has been occupied by passengers or crew during the voyage, or has otherwise been directly exposed to infection.

The quarantine officers shall be allowed to examine the ship's log-book and to compare the crew and passenger lists with the persons found on board.

Art. V. When the captain of any vessel from an unsuspected port, shall satisfy the quarantine officers,

by his written declaration, that his vessel has neither touched at an infected or a suspected port, nor had direct communication with any infected vessel and that no case of undoubted or of suspected cholera, has occurred on board during the voyage, the vessel shall be allowed to enter the port at once. In the case of a man-of-war, a written declaration to the above effect signed by the commanding officer and the surgeon, shall be held sufficient, and the ship shall be allowed to enter the port without inspection, but in the absence of such declaration, the ship shall be subject to the rules of the quarantine.

Art. VI. On the arrival of any vessel, either coming from a suspected or from an infected port, or that has directly communicated with an infected vessel, and on board which no case of suspected or confirmed cholera has occurred during the voyage, the vessel and persons on board shall be detained until completion of a period of 7 days, counting from the date of departure from such suspected or infected port or of communication with the infected vessel, except in special cases in which the Local Quarantine Board may consider it safe to shorten the term. Should the above period have been completed on or before the arrival of the vessel, the passengers shall be at liberty to land immediately upon the completion of the necessary disinfection.

The cargo and other articles on board, shall be detained, unless disinfected, until the period of detention has expired. The general cargo, unless consisting of rags, old clothes or of bedding, shall not be subject to disinfection, but the disinfection of other articles shall be performed or omitted at the discretion of the quaran-

tine officers and such articles may be landed as soon as the process is completed.

Should any case of confirmed or of suspected cholera, however, occur among the officers, passengers, or crew during the detention, the ship and its contents and all persons belonging to it, shall be liable to be treated according to the provisions of Article X.

Art. VII. Upon the arrival of a man-of-war from a suspected or from an infected port, the vessel shall be allowed to enter at once, provided the commanding officer and the surgeon shall furnish a written declaration that no case of confirmed or of suspected cholera, has appeared on board during the voyage, and that no person on board has landed at such a port or has been otherwise exposed to infection, within the period of 7 days preceding the arrival of the vessel at a Japanese port.

In the absence of such declaration the vessel will be required to submit to the quarantine regulations.

Art. VIII. Any vessel arriving from a port declared infected or suspected, or having communicated directly with an infected ship, and on board of which any case of suspected or of confirmed cholera has occurred during the voyage, shall be liable to detention for a period not exceeding 7 days, counting from the date on which the necessary disinfection is completed. If before the arrival of the vessel, the disease shall have disappeared, and disinfection has been subsequently performed in a manner satisfactory to the quarantine officers, the period of detention may be shortened as far as the Local Board may deem advisable.

Art. IX. Vessels which have been at an infected or at a suspected port and which have subsequently

touched at a port without undergoing quarantine, shall be treated as coming directly from the infected or suspected port.

Art. X. On the arrival of any vessel, upon which a case of confirmed or of suspected cholera has occurred, the ship shall remove to an anchorage indicated by the quarantine officers. The patient, if still sick, shall be removed to the quarantine hospital or when the disease has been fatal, the body, if not already disposed of, shall, at the option of the persons interested, be either burned, at a place prepared for that purpose or buried after thorough disinfection.

After the removal, from the ship, of such patients or dead bodies, the bedding clothes and other articles and any part of the ship which has been exposed to the infection, shall be thoroughly disinfected as prescribed by the Japanese Government, and all persons on board, except those required for completing the disinfection and for taking care of the vessel, shall be removed to and disinfected at, the quarantine buildings set apart for their accommodation. Those remaining on the ship may undergo disinfection either on board or, when substituted on board by others, in the proper buildings ashore.

Art. XI. All vessels regularly carrying the foreign mails, shall be allowed to land their mail matter immediately on their arrival, and suitable means for transport and delivery of such mail matter, will be provided by the Japanese Government.

Art. XII. Patients in the quarantine hospital, shall receive medical attendance and be supplied with all necessaries. The expenses shall be defrayed by them

or by the persons concerned.

Any foreign resident desiring to visit a patient in the hospital or on board of any vessel in quarantine, will be permitted to do so under certain conditions, to be hereafter prescribed.

Qualified medical men, not connected with the quarantine hospital, shall be allowed to join in a medical consultation, at the request of any patient.

No patient shall leave the hospital until discharged by the medical officers.

Art. XIII. Persons under surveillance may be detained in the ship, if no cases of confirmed or of doubtful cholera has occurred on board, and if the hygienic conditions of the vessel will permit; otherwise they may, at the discretion of the Local Quarantine Board, be removed to the quarantine quarters provided on shore.

All cost for food and other necessities during detention, shall be at the expense of the person supplied.

Art. XIV. In the event of the appearance, on a ship coming to an open port, of any case of illness with obscure symptoms which the quarantine officers may consider probably of choleraic origin, the patient shall be removed to a special quarter of the quarantine hospital and the ship shall be detained until the expiration of a sufficient time, which shall not exceed forty-eight hours, to enable the medical officer to form a decision as to the nature of the disease, and if it be finally considered to be other than cholera, the vessel shall be treated according to the provisions of Article VI.

Art. XV. All vessels in transit from infected or from suspected ports touching at any of the ports of Japan for

the purpose of receiving supplies or cargo, shall be subject to medical inspection and to any disinfection considered necessary by the quarantine officers. Should any case of doubtful or of confirmed cholera have occurred on board, the vessel shall be subject to the provisions of Article X. All persons landing at the port from such vessels, shall be subject to the provisions of Article VI or VIII, according to circumstances. The cargo or supplies required, shall, after the above steps have been taken, be conveyed to the ship by coolies under the direction of the quarantine officers. Such coolies shall not be allowed to enter the ship. A special gang of coolies shall be employed for stowing the cargo, and these, together with the lighters used in conveying the cargo to the vessel, shall, if necessary, be disinfected after completion of the loading. All expenses connected with the loading and stowage of cargo, in such cases, shall be borne by the owners of such vessel. The quarantine officers shall, in every such case, furnish the commanding officer of the vessel, with a Bill of Health, at the time of leaving the port, which Bill shall be produced to the quarantine officers at any other port in Japan, at which the vessel may afterward touch.

Art. XVI. The inspection of all vessels shall, when practicable, be completed within 12 hours after arrival. If upon the expiration of that time no inspection has been made, the vessel shall be allowed to enter the port without obstruction, unless such delay has been occasioned by bad weather or by other unavoidable circumstances, in which case the inspection shall be made as soon as the causes of delay have ceased.

Art. XVII. The disinfection ordered by the Quarantine Board shall, in all cases, be carried out by the officers and crew of the vessel at the expense of the owners of the ship or of the persons concerned, and shall be completed, if possible, within twenty-four hours after the order for disinfection has been given.

Art. XVIII. Should a case of confirmed or of doubtful cholera occur on board of any vessel during its stay at either of the open ports, such vessel shall immediately become subject to the foregoing regulations.

Art. XIX. Vessels arriving at either of the open ports, where cholera already prevails, shall be subject to those of the foregoing regulations as refer to inspection, disinfection, and to the disposal of cholera patients and of the bodies of those who have died of the disease, but the rules for the detention of vessels and of persons on board, shall be suspended.

Art. XX. In the case of the arrival from suspected or from infected ports, of vessels the condition of which is considered especially dangerous to the public health, the quarantine regulations shall be considered necessary by the Local Quarantine Board.

Art. XXI. No person shall be permitted to visit any vessel under inspection or in quarantine, or to enter the surveillance quarters, without permission of the Local Quarantine Board.

Art. XXII. Any person violating or refusing to comply with any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding 200 *yen*, for each offense.

Foreigners violating or refusing to comply with said regulations, shall be treated according to the provisions

of the treaties between Japan and their respective countries.

IMPERIAL DECREE No. 29.

It is hereby decreed by Imperial Order, that Quarantine Regulations for the Prevention of the Spread of Cholera in the open ports established in the 7th month of the 12th year of Meiji (July, 1879), shall be revised as follows and be observed.

The 21st day of the 7th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

Quarantine Regulations.

Art. I. The Government of Japan having declared a quarantine, for the purpose of preventing the spread of cholera, the following Regulations are hereby declared applicable to the open ports, and the same shall be observed and enforced until further notification.

Art. II. A Local Quarantine Board shall be organized at such of the open ports as the Central Board of Health shall determine upon, consisting of Government officers, properly educated and qualified Japanese or foreign medical men, a chemist, and a suitable staff of assistants. The number of members shall be regulated in each instance by the amount of shipping at the port; but in all cases it shall be sufficient to insure the speedy disposal of all matters of quarantine.

All such Local Boards shall be under the control of the Central Board of Health.

Art. III. The Government will designate a quarantine anchorage at each of the open ports under Quarantine Regulations, and will provide a hospital for cholera patients, a separate hospital for the reception of doubtful cases, a place for the disposal of the dead, properly fitted buildings for disinfection, and quarters comprising all necessary accommodation for persons under surveillance.

Art. IV. A guard-ship, displaying a quarantine signal, will be stationed near the entrance to each port under Quarantine Regulations, at which every vessel, before entering the harbor, will be detained for inspection by at least two members of the Local Board, one of whom must be a medical officer. The commanding officer, the surgeon, if any, and every person on board shall answer all inquiries of the quarantine officers; and a written declaration shall be filled up and signed in the prescribed manner and form.

The commanding officer shall also, if required, open every portion of his vessel to inspection; the cargo-holds shall, however, only be subject to inspection when they have been occupied by passengers or crew during the voyage, or otherwise directly exposed to infection.

The quarantine officers shall be allowed to examine the ship's log-book, and to compare the crew and passenger lists with the persons found on board.

Art. V. If the commanding officer of any vessel arriving from an uninfected and unsuspected port, shall have satisfied the quarantine officers, by his written declaration or otherwise, that his vessel has had no direct communication with any infected or suspected

port or vessel, and that no cases of undoubted or of suspected cholera have occurred on board during the voyage, the vessel shall be allowed to enter the port at once. In the case of a vessel of war, a written declaration to the above effect, signed by the commanding officer and the surgeon, shall always be held sufficient, and the vessel shall be allowed to enter the port without inspection; but in the absence of such declaration, the vessel shall be subject to the rules of the quarantine.

Art. VI. On the arrival of any vessel, that, either at the commencement or during the course of its voyage, has had any direct communication with an infected or a suspected port or vessel, but on board of which no case of suspected or of confirmed cholera has occurred during the voyage, the vessel and persons on board, shall be detained until the completion of a period of 7 days, counting from the date of such exposure to infection, except in special cases in which the Local Board may consider it safe to shorten the term. Should the above period have expired on or before the arrival of the vessel, the passengers shall be at liberty to land immediately upon the completion of the necessary disinfection.

The cargo, unless consisting of rags, old clothes, bedding or of other articles considered specially dangerous by the quarantine officers, shall not be subject to disinfection; but disinfection of other articles shall be performed or omitted at the discretion of the quarantine officers, and disinfected articles may be landed as soon as the process is completed. Cargo and other articles, unless disinfected, shall not be landed until the expiration of the period of detention.

Should any case of confirmed or of suspected cholera appear in a vessel during detention, such vessel and all persons and things on board the same, shall be subject to the provisions of Articles VIII and IX.

Art. VII. Any vessel of war arriving from an infected or from a suspected port shall be allowed to enter at once, provided the commanding officer and the surgeon shall furnish a written declaration that no person on board has landed at such port or has been otherwise exposed to infection within the period of 7 days preceding the arrival of the vessel, and that no case of confirmed or of suspected cholera has appeared on board during the voyage.

In the absence of such declaration the vessel will be required to submit to the quarantine regulations.

Art. VIII. Any vessel on board of which suspected or confirmed cholera has appeared, shall, on arrival, remove to an anchorage indicated by the quarantine officers, and shall be liable to detention for a period of 7 days counting from the one on which the necessary disinfection is completed.

If before the arrival of the vessel, the disease shall have disappeared, and disinfection shall have been subsequently performed in a manner satisfactory to the quarantine officers, the period of detention may be shortened as far as the Local Board may deem advisable.

On the other hand, in the event of the appearance of cholera upon a vessel in quarantine after the disinfection has been performed, the disinfection shall be repeated as far as may be considered necessary by the officers of the Local Board, and the vessel shall be detained for 3 days from the time of completion of such disinfection, or

until the end of the period of detention at first prescribed, should the time unexpired exceed three days. All patients, or dead bodies, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Article IX.

Art. IX. On the arrival of any such vessel as in the last preceding clause mentioned, any patient still suffering from the disease shall, if his condition admits of it, be removed to the quarantine hospital; and, should death have resulted in any case, the body, if not already disposed of, shall either be burned at a place prepared for that purpose, or, at the request of the persons interested, be buried after thorough disinfection.

After the removal from the vessel of such patients or dead bodies, the bedding clothes and other articles and any part of the vessel that has been exposed to the infection, shall be thoroughly disinfected in the manner prescribed by the Local Board; and all persons on board, except those required for completing the disinfection and for taking care of the vessel, shall be removed to and disinfected at the quarantine buildings set apart for their accommodation. Those remaining on the vessel may undergo disinfection either on board or, when replaced by others, in the proper buildings ashore.

Art. X. Vessels which have been at an infected or at a suspected port and which have subsequently touched at another port without undergoing quarantine, shall be treated as coming directly from the infected port.

Art. XI. All vessels regularly carrying mails, shall be allowed to land their mail matter immediately on their arrival, and suitable means for transport and delivery of such mail matter, will be provided by the Government.

Art. XII. Patients in the quarantine hospital, shall be given medical attendance and be furnished with all necessaries.

Any person desiring to visit a patient in the hospital or on board of any vessel in quarantine, will be permitted to do so under certain conditions prescribed by the Local Board.

Qualified medical men, not connected with the quarantine hospital, may be admitted to medical consultation, at the request of patients or of their representatives.

No patient shall leave the hospital until discharged by the medical officers.

Art. XIII. In cases where no confirmed or doubtful cholera has occurred on board, persons under surveillance may be detained on the vessel, or, at the discretion of the Local Board, be removed to the quarantine quarters provided on shore, according to the hygienic condition of the vessel.

Art. XIV. In the event of the appearance on board of a vessel coming to a port under Quarantine Regulations, of any case of illness with obscure symptoms that the quarantine officers may consider probably of choleraic origin, the patient shall be removed to a special quarter of the quarantine hospital, and the vessel shall be detained until the expiration of a sufficient time, which shall not exceed 48 hours, to enable the medical officer to form a decision as to the nature of the disease; and the Local Board, upon the report of the medical officer, shall put in force such of these regulations as shall be applicable to the case.

Art. XV. All vessels in transit from infected or suspected ports, touching at a port under Quarantine

Regulations for the purpose of receiving supplies or cargo, shall be allowed to receive such supplies or cargo by such means and under such restrictions and conditions as may, in each case, be imposed by the Local Board. But all such vessels shall previously be subject to medical inspection and to any disinfection considered necessary by the quarantine officers. Should any case of doubtful or of confirmed cholera have occurred on board, the vessel, all persons and things on board, shall be subject to the provisions of Articles VIII and IX. All persons landing from such vessels, shall be subject to the regulations applicable to persons arriving in other vessels.

Art. XVI. The inspection of all vessels shall be completed as soon as possible after arrival. If upon the expiration of 12 hours from the time of arrival no inspection shall have been made, the vessel shall be allowed to enter the port, unless such delay has been occasioned by bad weather or by other unavoidable circumstances, or by any act or default of the commanding officer or other person connected with the ship, in which case the inspection shall be made as soon as the causes of delay have ceased to exist.

Art. XVII. The disinfection ordered by the Local Board shall in all cases, be carried out by the quarantine officers, assisted by the officers and crew of the vessel, at the expense of the owners of the vessel or of other persons concerned, and shall be completed, if possible, within 24 hours after the order for disinfection has been given.

Art. XVIII. Should a case of confirmed or of doubtful cholera occur on board of any vessel lying in

any port under Quarantine Regulations, such vessel and all persons and things on board the same, at the time of such occurrence, shall immediately become subject to the provisions of Articles VIII and IX. Should the vessel, however, have been already in quarantine at the port in which she is lying, the quarantine officers shall repeat the measures of disinfection and surveillance only to such an extent and in such manner as shall be considered necessary by the Local Board.

Art. XIX. Vessels arriving at an open port, at which cholera already prevails, shall be subject to those of the foregoing regulations as refer to inspection, disinfection, and to the disposal of cholera patients and of the bodies of those who have died of the disease; for the carrying out of which, provision will be made by the government; but the rules for the detention of vessels and of persons on board shall be suspended.

Art. XX. In the case of the arrival of vessels coming within the terms of Article VI or of Articles VIII and IX, the condition of which is considered especially dangerous to the public health, such vessels may be subjected to precautionary and restrictive measures beyond such as are authorized for ordinary cases by these regulations, if in the opinion of the Local Board, such extraordinary measures are necessary. In such cases the Local Board shall at once forward a special report of the circumstances to the Central Board, and a copy of such report shall, upon application, be furnished by the Local Board, to the master, owners, or agents of any vessel so treated.

Art. XXI. No person shall, without permission of the Local Board, be permitted to visit any vessel under

inspection or in quarantine, or to enter the surveillance quarters.

Art. XXII. All personal expenses for food, medical treatment and for other necessities incurred under or by reason of any of the foregoing regulations, shall be borne by the persons on whose behalf such expenses have been incurred or by their representatives.

Art. XXIII. Any person violating or refusing to comply with any of the foregoing regulations, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding 200 *yen* for each offense, unless such person be the commanding officer, owner or agent of any vessel in connection with which such violation or refusal occurs, or be acting under the orders or on behalf of such last-mentioned persons or of any of them, in which case the fine may be increased to 500 *yen* for each such offense: provided that the non-payment of any expenses payable under these regulations, shall not subject any person to a fine, but that such expenses shall be recoverable by civil process only.

Persons or vessels leaving the Quarantine Station in breach of these regulations, shall, in addition to any penalties incurred, be liable to be immediately re-conveyed thereto.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

IMPERIAL DECREE No. 32.

The Temporary Regulations for the Prevention of the Spread of Cholera are revised as follows and shall be hereby observed.

The 25th day of the 8th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

*Temporary Regulations for the Prevention of
the Spread of Cholera.*

Art. I. Whenever a physician is called upon to treat a cholera Patient, he shall, as soon as possible, notify the fact to the officers of either the *gun*, *ku*, *cho* or *son* (officers of districts, towns or villages) or to those of the nearest police station, who in turn shall notify the same to the highest local authority; the notification must be given by the physician within 24 hours from the time he has first seen the patient.

Art. II. Whenever the governor of a *fu* or that of a *ken*, has been notified that cholera has appeared within his jurisdiction, he shall immediately inform the inhabitants of the locality wherein the said disease has appeared, of the systematic rules for the prevention of its spread, and shall report to the Home Department; further, he is required to diffuse this information over his whole jurisdiction and to acquaint with the same, the local authorities of jurisdictions adjoining his own and commandants of garrisons therein.

Art. III. Whenever any one in military or naval quarters, at any school, in any hospital, or in any factory under government control, is attacked with cholera, the commandant or head of the same, shall immediately notify the fact to the officers of the *ken* or *fu* and shall continue to keep them informed, from time to time, of all attendant circumstances.

Art. IV. Whenever in any part of Japan, any one is attacked with cholera on board of any Japanese mail steamer, or of any vessel whatever, on any steam car, at any factory, or at any private school, the chief person in authority shall immediately notify the fact to the nearest police station or to the officers of the *gun*, *ku*, *cho* or *son*.

Art. V. Whenever the governor of a *fu* or *ken* deems that the disease has assumed a violent type, he shall appoint competent persons, either physicians, sanitary officers or police officers, who shall enforce the observation of these regulations.

Art. VI. In case the disease is of a severe type, the officers of the *fu* or *ken*, shall issue occasional bulletins to the people in their jurisdiction and shall forward to the Home Department every Saturday, tabular statements of cases of cholera both new and old, and of the total number of the recoveries and of the deaths. They shall also specially recommend to the authorities of places having intercourse by water with other localities, to carefully examine all arriving vessels, and certain necessary steps shall be taken if there be on board any case of cholera or the body of any person who may have died of the disease

Art. VII. Quarantine hospitals shall be established

and built at a distance as far remote as possible from dwelling houses ; their construction must be simple ; patients must be isolated according to the condition of their disease, whether it be severe or not severe or whether the patients are convalescent or otherwise. Although the size as well as the number of hospitals shall depend upon what circumstances may require, yet it ought to be so arranged, that only one patient shall be quartered in a four *jo* room and that at most there shall not be in one room, more than one patient to every 2 *jo* (a *jo* is 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, 18 sq. feet).

Art. VIII. From quarantine hospitals, a yellow flag marked "Cholera," in black characters, shall be flown, and notices shall be posted at their entrances, prohibiting all ingress and egress. As to articles furnished for the use of hospitals, but not for that of patients, they shall be handled by no one excepting by the attendants employed especially for that purpose, and those attendants shall not be allowed to visit the sick rooms nor to touch any polluted matter. But if any of the relations of a patient, applies to visit him, he may be allowed to enter the hospital, but he shall be bound to follow the directions of the physician while he is within the hospital.

Art. IX. When a patient has entirely recovered, the inspecting officers shall give him a certificate of recovery, and after full disinfection, he shall be allowed to leave the hospital.

Art. X. In private houses, every cholera patient must be confined to a certain room in the house, and all patients found in any of the following conditions shall be sent to the quarantine hospital ; to wit : sufferers

who are unable to obtain nursing by reason of their being either unmarried or destitute of means; those who, on account of their being infants or aged, are not able either to carry out prescribed methods of infection or to attend to patients; those who are living either in schools, or upon the premises of factories or of mercantile corporations or in hotels, and have no relations or friends to receive them; those who have not been able to ward off the disease, owing to their living in confined, foul and crowded localities and consequently have been unable to carry out recommended methods of disinfection. Besides the above, any one may, provided nothing objectionable is connected with the case, enter the hospital, upon application to do so.

Art. XI. At the entrance to those houses in which there is a cholera patient, a paper setting this forth in large characters, shall be prominently posted and even after the death of the patient, no one except those who have urgent business, shall be admitted during the space of one week.

Art. XII. As soon as it is suspected that cholera is likely to prevail, the local authority shall immediately designate certain places within its jurisdiction, in which to burn or bury the bodies of those who may die of cholera, as well as to burn and bury polluted matter. No vomit nor excrement nor filth of whatever nature, shall be thrown into any privy, sink, vault, dirt heap, field or into any running waters. In the burying of vomit, excrement or of filth of whatever nature, the systematic rules of disinfection shall be followed.

Art. XIII. The governor of a *fu* or *ken* may, under

certain circumstances, forbid the assembling together of people, as at religious festivals, theatres, etc., whenever the cholera is raging with severity in the jurisdiction.

Art. XIV. Whenever cholera prevails, the inspecting officers shall use all diligence in enforcing the methods for cleansing all things and places capable of becoming media for conveying the cholera, such as wells, privies, dirt heaps, vaults, cesspools, fish-markets, slaughter-houses, etc.

Art. XV. The bodies of those who may have died of cholera, shall immediately be cremated or buried in the place that the local authority has selected for the purpose. As to the bones remaining after the cremation, the usual funeral ceremonies may be held; however, the remains must be buried to a great depth and shall never more be removed.

Art. XVI. The rooms in a house, the rooms on board a vessel, in which a cholera patient has lain, the night and other dresses and also the articles used by him, shall be disinfected, as soon as the patient recovers or dies, and unless this be done, no one shall be allowed to use these articles or to offer them for sale; nevertheless, greatly polluted articles of clothing and matting polluted with vomit or excrement, shall be consumed by fire. However as regards the poor, the inspecting officers shall purchase such polluted articles, under certain limits, and shall cause them to be burned, but, as to other articles of greater value, the inspecting officers are required to ask for the instructions of the Home Department.

Art. XVII. The things upon which a cholera patient or the body of one who may have died of the

said disease, have been carried and those articles which have been handled by the same, cannot be appropriated to the use of any one else, unless after full disinfection thereof has been made according to the orders of the inspecting officers.

Art. XVIII. At the time of the removal of a cholera patient or of the body of one who has died of the disease, each local authority shall fulfil certain observances; a small yellow flag marked "Cholera", in black characters, shall be carried in front of the conveyance, and no conveyance in general use shall be allowed for the purpose; the removal should be accomplished by water passage as much as possible, otherwise the road taken, must be the shortest route, and it must be one not greatly frequented; a similar arrangement must be followed out in sending excrements, polluted articles and clothing to the place at which disinfection is to be performed or to the one at which the burning is to be done. In case of sudden emergency, any conveyance in general use may be used, but all sorts of furniture thereof shall be burned and full disinfection shall be made of the other parts thereof.

Art. XIX. Boats, vehicles, *kago* and *tsuridai* (stretchers) shall be disinfected after every time of their use and some of them shall even be burnt, according to circumstances, after the prevalence of cholera has entirely abated.

Art. XX. Disinfection and the treatment of the sick, can be carried out in their own prescribed manner and by their own authorities, in Military and in Naval Departments, as well as by those in some certain others; still, whenever it is expedient to do so, conferences on

the subject shall be held between them and the *fu* or *ken* authorities and every appropriate measure shall be carried out by the first named authorities, for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Art. XXI. The local authorities of a district infected with cholera, shall fix the price of the various kinds of disinfectants, and make them as attainable as possible to every one.

Art. XXII. Any physician, who after having seen a patient and after having recognized that he is suffering with cholera, neglects to make the required notification within 24 hours, shall be subjected to the penalty of a fine of not over 30 *yen*. And any physician who wilfully conceals a case of cholera, shall be subjected to the penalty of a fine of 100 *yen*, shall temporarily forfeit his certificate to practice medicine and shall be prohibited from practicing for a period of not over 100 days.

IMPERIAL DECREE No. 33.

It is hereby decreed that the Quarantine Regulations which have been carried out in Naga-ura Bay, Kanagawa *ken* and in the port of Nagasaki in accordance with Imperial Order No. 29 with regard to the said Regulations decreed in the 7th month of the year, shall hereafter be suspended.

The 25th day of the 8th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION C, No. 37.

It is hereby notified to the Tokio Police Authorities, to the Tokio and to one other *fu* and to ten *kens*, that as cholera prevails in the jurisdictions of those authorities, the expenses mentioned in the accompanying memorandum shall be paid out of the local contingent fund, to be repaid by the government as *Rinjihi*, that is to say extra-allowance. Afterwards the local authorities shall submit to the General Government, a detailed account and statement of these expenditures, in order that the money disbursed, may be refunded to them. As to the temporary establishment of quarantine hospitals, if the authorities deem it absolutely necessary that they should be built owing to the state of the epidemic, inquiry of the Home Department, shall be made by them as to where hospitals shall be located.

The 28th day of the 6th month,

12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister of the Home Department.

The following is the accompanying memorandum referred to:—

(1) Salaries, travelling expenses, remuneration for temporary employés, inspecting officers and for physicians, and the expenses for the boarding of day and night attendants.

(2) All expenses incurred in the inspection of vessels and for the printing of blank Bills of Health.

(3) The expenses required for the temporary establishment of quarantine hospitals and the cost of buying or of renting grounds for the same.

As to the salaries of physicians and of inspecting officers employed in the quarantine hospitals, and to the expenses for feeding poor patients, and for supplying them with remedies, they shall be paid out of the *Rinjihi*.

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION C, No. 41.

To the Tokio Police Authorities, the Tokio and two other *fu* and 24 *kens*.

The system of allowing *Rinjihi*, with reference to cholera, in the 11th current year (July, 1877—June, 1878), has already been notified; but as the disease has not yet decreased, expenditures for purposes mentioned in the following accompanying memorandum, shall be allowed as the *Rinjihi* for the 12th current year (July, 1878—June, 1879), whereby the local authorities are authorized to, in the first place, draw upon the local contingent fund and afterwards, upon furnishing detailed accounts, apply for reimbursement to the central authorities.

As to the establishment of quarantine hospitals, certain instructions have already been given by the Home Department, in answer to inquiries from the local authorities; nevertheless, whenever such authorities deem it necessary to establish a like hospital, in view of the state of the epidemic, they shall make, of the Home Department, inquiry as to the locality in which it shall be built.

The 23rd day of the 7th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister of the Home Department.

The following is the accompanying memorandum:—

(1) Salaries, traveling expenses, remuneration for temporary employés, inspecting officers and for physicians and the board of day and night attendants.

In case the regular number of policemen is found insufficient for the duties to be performed, others may be temporarily employed and appointed as inspecting officers, and the same rule as above, shall apply with regard to their salaries, traveling expenses, clothing and other necessities.

(2) All expenses incurred in the inspection of vessels and for the printing of blank Bills of Health.

(3) The expenses incurred in the temporary establishment of quarantine hospitals and the cost of buying or of renting grounds for the same.

As to the salaries of physicians and of inspecting officers employed in the quarantine hospitals, and to the expenses of feeding poor patients and of supplying them with remedies, they shall be paid out of the *Rinjihi*.

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION C, No. 47.

To the Chiba and ten other *kens*.

The text of this Notification and of the accompanying memorandum and that of Notification C, No. 41 is the same.

The 21st day of the 8th month,
12th year Meiji.

(Signed)

ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister of the Home Department.







